969.24 (1) Nature. A citation under this section is a directive, issued by a law
enforcement officer, that a person appear in court and answer criminal charges. A
citation is not or the district attorney's office. The citation may be used as a criminal
complaint and may not be used as a substitute for a criminal complaint if endorsed
by the district attorney as provided in sub. (5).
SECTION 415. 968.085 (2) (intro.) of the statutes is renumbered 969.24 (2) and
amended to read:
969.24 (2) Authority to issue; effect. Except as provided in sub. (8), a A law
enforcement officer may issue a citation to any person whom he or she has reasonable
grounds probable cause to believe has committed a misdemeanor. A citation may be
issued in the field or at the headquarters or precinct station of the officer instead of
or subsequent to at any time after a lawful arrest. If a citation is issued, the person
cited shall be released on his or her own recognizance. In determining whether to
issue a citation, the law enforcement officer may consider whether:
SECTION 416. 968.085 (2) (a) to (f) of the statutes are repealed.
Section 417. 968.085 (3) (intro.) of the statutes is renumbered 969.24 (3)
(intro.).
Section 418. 968.085 (3) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 969.24 (3) (a) and
amended to read:
969.24 (3) (a) Identify the offense and section which State essential facts
constituting the crime the person is alleged to have allegedly committed and the
statutory section that the person allegedly violated, including the date, and if
material, identify the property and other persons involved of the offense and the
maximum penalty for the offense

1	SECTION 419. 908.085 (3) (b) of the statutes is renumbered 909.24 (5) (b) and
2	amended to read:
3	969.24 (3) (b) Contain State the name and address of the person cited, or other
4	identification if that the person's name or address cannot be ascertained.
5	Section 420. 968.085 (3) (c) of the statutes is renumbered 969.24 (3) (c).
6	SECTION 421. 968.085 (3) (d) of the statutes is renumbered 969.24 (3) (d) and
7	amended to read:
8	969.24 (3) (d) Direct the person cited to appear for his or her initial appearance
9	in a designated court, at a designated at a specified location and at a specified time
10	and date.
11	Section 422. $968.085(4)$ of the statutes is renumbered $969.24(4)$ and amended
12	to read:
13	969.24 (4) Service. A The officer issuing the citation shall give a copy of the
14	citation shall be delivered to the person cited, and file the original must be filed with
15	the district attorney.
16	Section 423. $968.085(5)$ of the statutes is renumbered $969.24(5)$ and amended
17	to read:
18	969.24 (5) REVIEW BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY. The district attorney shall review the
19	citation and may issue a complaint by endorsing the citation with his or her signature
20	or issue a separate complaint charging the cited person. If the district attorney
21	reviews the case before the return date and declines to prosecute, he or she shall
22	notify the law enforcement agency which that issued the citation. The law
23	enforcement agency shall attempt to notify the person cited that he or she will not
24	be charged and is not required to appear as directed in the citation.
25	Section 424. 968.085 (6) of the statutes is renumbered 969.24 (6).

1	SECTION 425. $968.085(7)$ of the statutes is renumbered $969.24(7)$ and amended
2	to read:
3	969.24 (7) PREPARATION OF FORM. The judicial conference shall prescribe the
4	form and content of the citation under s. 758.171 shall be in substantially the same
5	form set forth in s. 969.26 (3).
6	SECTION 426. $968.085(8)$ of the statutes is renumbered $969.24(8)$ and amended
7	to read:
8	969.24 (8) Inapplicability to certain domestic abuse cases. A law enforcement
9	officer may not issue a citation to a person for an offense if the officer is required to
10	arrest the person for that offense under s. 968.075 969.27 (2).
14	SECTION 427. 968.09 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 969.50 (title) and
12	amended to read:
1/3	969.50 (title) Warrant Bench warrant for defendant on failure to
14	appear.
15	Section 428. $968.09(1)$ of the statutes is renumbered $969.50(1)$ and amended
16/	to read:
17	969.50 (1) When a defendant or a witness fails to appear before the court as
18	required, or violates a term of the defendant's or witness's bond or the defendant's
19	or witness's probation, if any, or condition of release, the court may issue a bench
20	warrant for the defendant's or witness's arrest which shall direct that the defendant
21	or witness be brought before the court without unreasonable delay. The court shall
22	state on the record at the time of issuance of the bench warrant the reason therefor.
23	SECTION 429. 968.09 (2) of the statutes is repealed.
24	SECTION 430. 968.10 of the statutes is renumbered 968.455, and 968.455

(intro.), (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5), as renumbered, are amended to read:

1	968.455 Searches and seizures; when authorized. (intro.) A search of a
2	person, object, or place may be made and things may be seized when the search is
3	made under any of the following circumstances:
4	(1) Incident to a lawful arrest;
5	(2) With consent;
6	(3) Pursuant to a valid search warrant;
7	(4) With the authority and within the scope of a right of lawful inspection;
8	(5) Pursuant to a search during an authorized temporary questioning as
9	provided in s. 968.25; or <u>968.565.</u>
10	Section 431. Subchapter II (title) of chapter 968 [precedes 968.105] of the
11	statutes is created to read:
12	CHAPTER 968
13	SUBCHAPTER II
14	JOHN DOE PROCEEDINGS
15	Section 432. 968.11 of the statutes is renumbered 968.575 and amended to
16	read:
17	968.575 Scope of search incident to lawful arrest. When a lawful arrest
18	is made, a law enforcement officer may reasonably search the person arrested and
19	an area within such person's immediate presence for <u>any of</u> the purpose of <u>following</u>
20	purposes:
21	(1) Protecting the officer from attack;
22	(2) Preventing the person from escaping;
23	(3) Discovering and seizing the fruits of the crime; or other offense.

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1	(4) Discovering and seizing any instruments, articles, or things which may
2	have been used in the commission of, or which may constitute evidence of, the
3	offense.
4	SECTION 433. 968.12 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 968.465 (title) and
5	amended to read:
6	968.465 (title) Search Application for and issuance of search warrant.
7	Section 434. $968.12(1)$ of the statutes is renumbered $968.465(1)$ and amended
8	to read:
9	968.465 (1) Description and issuance. A search warrant is an order signed by
10	a judge directing a law enforcement officer to conduct a search of a designated person,
11	a designated object, or a designated place for the purpose of seizing designated
(2)	property or kinds of property things. A judge shall issue a search warrant if probable
13	cause is shown.
14	SECTION 435. 968.12 (2) and (3) (a) and (d) of the statutes are consolidated,
15	renumbered 968.465 (2) and amended to read:
16	968.465 (2) Warrant upon affidavit Procedure Generally. A search warrant
17	may be based upon sworn complaint or Probable cause may be shown by an affidavit,
18	or by oral testimony, or by a combination of an affidavit and oral testimony. The

968.465 (2) Warrant upon affidavit Procedure Generally. A search warrant may be based upon sworn complaint or Probable cause may be shown by an affidavit, or by oral testimony, or by a combination of an affidavit and oral testimony. The affidavit or testimony shall be sworn to or affirmed and may be upon information and belief. Oral testimony shall be recorded by a phonographic stenographic reporter or under sub. (3) (d), showing probable cause therefor. The complaint, affidavit or testimony may be upon information and belief. (3) (a) General rule. A search warrant may be based upon sworn oral testimony voice recording device and may be communicated to the judge in person or by telephone, radio, or other reliable means of electronic communication, under the procedure prescribed in this subsection. (d)

Recording and certification of testimony. When a caller informs the judge that the
purpose of the call is to request a warrant, the judge shall place under oath each
person whose testimony forms a basis of the application and each person applying
for the warrant. The judge or requesting person shall arrange for all sworn
testimony to be recorded either by a stenographic reporter or by means of a voice
recording device. The judge shall have the record transcribed. The. A transcript of
the testimony, certified as accurate by the judge or reporter, as appropriate, shall be
filed with the court. If the testimony was recorded by means of a voice recording
device, the judge shall also file and the original recording of any testimony recorded
by a voice recording device shall be filed with the court.

SECTION 436. 968.12 (3) (title) of the statutes is renumbered 968.465 (3) (title) and amended to read:

968.465 (3) (title) Warrant upon oral Telephone and other remote testimony; Duplicate warrant procedure.

SECTION 437. 968.12 (3) (b) of the statutes is renumbered 968.465 (3) (a) and amended to read:

968.465 (3) (a) Application. The person who is requesting the warrant When the applicant for a search warrant is testifying outside the presence of the judge, the judge shall place the applicant under oath or affirmation and arrange for all testimony to be recorded. The applicant shall prepare a duplicate original warrant and read the duplicate original warrant, verbatim, to the judge. The judge shall enter, verbatim, what is read on the original warrant. The Thereafter, but before signing the original warrant, the judge may direct that the warrant be modified.

SECTION 438. 968.12(3)(c) and (f) of the statutes are consolidated, renumbered 968.465(3)(b) and amended to read:

968.465 (3) (b) Issuance. If the judge determines that there is probable cause
for the warrant, the judge shall order the issuance of a issue the warrant by directing
the person requesting the warrant to sign the judge's name on the duplicate original
warrant. In addition, the person shall sign his or her own name on the duplicate
original warrant. The judge shall immediately sign signing the original warrant and
enter on the face of the original warrant the exact time when the warrant was
ordered to be issued. The finding of probable cause for a warrant upon oral testimony
shall be based on the same kind of evidence as is sufficient for a warrant upon
affidavit. (f) Entry of time of execution. The judge shall direct the applicant to sign
the judge's name on the duplicate warrant. In addition the applicant shall sign his
or her own name on the duplicate warrant. The person who executes the warrant
shall enter the exact time of execution on the face of the duplicate original warrant.
Section 439. 968.12 (3) (e) of the statutes is repealed.
Section 440. 968.12 (4) of the statutes is renumbered 968.465 (7).
SECTION 441. 968.13 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 968.475 (title) and
amended to read:
968.475 (title) Search warrant; property Things subject to seizure.
SECTION 442. 968.13 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is renumbered 968.475 (2)
(intro.) and amended to read:
968.475 (2) (intro.) A search warrant may authorize the seizure of any of the
following:
SECTION 443. 968.13 (1) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 968.475 (1) (a) and
amended to read:
968.475 (1) (a) "Contraband, which" includes without limitation because of

enumeration, but is not limited to, lottery tickets, gambling machines, or other

gambling devices; lewd, obscene, or indecent written matter, pictures, sound
recordings, or motion picture films,; forged money or written instruments and the
tools, dies, machines, or materials for making them,; and controlled substances, as
defined in s. 961.01 (4), and controlled substance analogs, as defined in s. 961.01
(4m), and the implements for smoking or injecting them. Gambling "Contraband"
does not include machines or other gambling devices possessed by a shipbuilding
business that complies with s. 945.095 are not subject to this section.

SECTION 444. 968.13 (1) (b), (c) and (d) of the statutes are renumbered 968.475 (2) (b), (c) and (d).

SECTION 445. 968.13 (2) of the statutes is renumbered 968.475 (1) (intro.) and amended to read:

968.475 (1) (intro.) In this section, "documents":

(b) "Documents" includes, but is not limited to, books, papers, records, recordings, tapes, photographs, films, or computer or electronic data.

SECTION 446. 968.135 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 968.705 (title).

SECTION 447. 968.135 of the statutes is renumbered 968.705 (2) and amended to read:

968.705 (2) Upon the request of the attorney general or a district attorney and upon a showing of probable cause under s. 968.12 968.465, a court shall issue a subpoena requiring the production of documents, as specified in s. 968.13 (2). The documents shall be returnable to the court which issued the subpoena. Motions to the court, including, but not limited to, motions or to the officer serving the subpoena when the subpoena directs. Any person filing a motion regarding a subpoena issued under this subsection, including a motion to quash or limit the subpoena, shall be addressed to file it with the court which issued the subpoena. Any person who

unlawfully refuses to produce the documents under this subsection may be
compelled to do so as provided in under ch. 785. This section does not limit or affect
any other subpoena authority provided by law.
SECTION 448. 968.14 of the statutes is renumbered 968.485 (2) and amended
to read:
968.485 (2) Use of force. All necessary force may be used to execute a search
warrant or to effect any entry into enter any building or property or part thereof to
execute a search warrant.
SECTION 449. 968.15 of the statutes is renumbered 968.495, and 968.495 (1)
as renumbered, is amended to read:
968.495 (1) A search warrant must may not be executed and returned not more
than 5 days after the date of issuance.
SECTION 450. Subchapter III (title) of chapter 968 [precedes 968.155] of the
statutes is created to read:
CHAPTER 968
SUBCHAPTER III
GRAND JURIES
SECTION 451. 968.16 of the statutes is renumbered 968.485 (3) and amended
to read:
968.485 (3) DETENTION AND SEARCH OF PERSONS ON PREMISES PRESENT. The person
While executing the search warrant, a law enforcement officer may reasonably
detain any occupant of the premises and may reasonably detain and search any
person on the premises at the time to protect himself or herself the law enforcement
officer from attack or to prevent the disposal or concealment of any item particularly
described in the search warrant

****Note: If the search warrant is only for evidence (versus contraband), should any occupant be allowed to be detained?

SECTION 452. 968.17 of the statutes is renumbered 968.506, and 968.506 (1), as renumbered, is amended to read:

968.506 (1) The return of the search warrant shall be made, with a written inventory of any person or things seized, within 48 hours after execution to the clerk designated in the warrant. The return shall be accompanied by a written inventory of any property taken. Upon request, the clerk shall deliver a copy of the inventory to the person from whom or from whose premises the property was taken and to the applicant for the search warrant if either requests it.

THE ROPE OF LUCE AND THE SECTION 453. 968.18 of the statutes is renumbered 968.605.

SECTION 454. 968.19 of the statutes is renumbered 968.615 and amended to read:

968.615 Custody of property seized. Property A law enforcement officer shall safely keep property seized under a search warrant or validly seized without a warrant shall be safely kept by the officer, who and may leave it in the custody of the sheriff and take a receipt therefor, for it. The property shall be kept so long as necessary for the purpose of being produced as evidence on any trial.

SECTION 455. 968.20 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 968.625 (title).

SECTION 456. 968.20 (1) of the statutes is renumbered 968.625 (1), and 968.625 (1) (intro.) and (a), as renumbered, are amended to read:

968.625 (1) (intro.) Any person claiming the right to possession of property seized pursuant to a search warrant or seized without a search warrant may apply for its return to the circuit court for the county in which the property was seized or where the search warrant was returned. The court shall order such notice as it

deems adequate to be given the district attorney and all persons who have or may
have an interest in the property and shall hold a hearing to hear all claims to its true
ownership. If the right to possession is proved to the court's satisfaction, it shall
order the property, other than contraband or property covered under sub. $(1m)$ or $(1r)$
or s. $173.12 (\underline{1m})$, $173.21 (\underline{4}) (\underline{1})$, or $\underline{968.205} \underline{968.645}$, returned if any of the following
applies:
(a) The property is not needed as evidence or, if needed, satisfactory
arrangements can be made for its return for subsequent use as evidence; or.
SECTION 457. 968.20 (1m) of the statutes is renumbered 968.625 (1m), and
968.625 (1m) (b), as renumbered, is amended to read:
968.625 (1m) (b) If the seized property is a dangerous weapon or ammunition
the property shall not be returned to any person who committed a crime involving
the use of the dangerous weapon or the ammunition. The property may be returned
to the rightful owner under this section if the owner had no prior knowledge of and
gave no consent to the commission of the crime. Property which may not be returned
to an owner under this subsection shall be disposed of under subs. (3) and (4) \underline{s}
<u>175.27</u> .
SECTION 458. 968.20 (1r) of the statutes is renumbered 968.625 (1r).
Section 459. $968.20(2)$ of the statutes is renumbered $968.625(2)$ and amended
to read:
968.625 (2) Property not required for evidence or use in further investigation
unless contraband or property covered under sub. (1m) or (1r) or s. 173.12 (1m)
173.21 (1), or 968.205 968.645, may be returned by the officer to the person from
whom it was seized without the requirement of a hearing.

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SECTION 460. 968.20 (3) and (4) of the statutes are renumbered 175.27 (1) and (2) and amended to read:

175.27 (1) (a) First Unless the dangerous weapons or ammunition may be returned to the owner under s. 968.625 (1m) (b), first class cities shall dispose of dangerous weapons or ammunition seized 12 months after taking possession of them if the owner, authorized under sub. (1m), has not requested their return and if the dangerous weapon or ammunition is not required for evidence or use in further investigation and has not been disposed of pursuant to a court order at the completion of a criminal action or proceeding. Disposition procedures shall be established by ordinance or resolution and may include provisions authorizing an attempt to return to the rightful owner any dangerous weapons or ammunition which appear to be stolen or are reported stolen. If enacted, any such provision shall include a presumption that, if the dangerous weapons or ammunition appear to be or are reported stolen, an attempt will be made to return the dangerous weapons or ammunition to the authorized rightful owner. If the return of a seized dangerous weapon other than a firearm is not requested by its rightful owner under sub. s. 968.625 (1) and is not returned by the officer under sub. s. 968.625 (2), the city shall safely dispose of the dangerous weapon or, if the dangerous weapon is a motor vehicle, as defined in s. 340.01 (35), sell the motor vehicle following the procedure under s. 973.075 (4) or authorize a law enforcement agency to retain and use the motor vehicle. If the return of a seized firearm or ammunition is not requested by its authorized rightful owner under sub. s. 968.625 (1) and is not returned by the officer under sub. s. 968.625 (2), the seized firearm or ammunition shall be shipped to and become property of the state crime laboratories. A person designated by the department of justice may destroy any material for which the laboratory has no use

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or arrange for the exchange of material with other public agencies. In lieu of destruction, shoulder weapons for which the laboratories have no use shall be turned over to the department of natural resources for sale and distribution of proceeds under s. 29.934 or for use under s. 29.938.

(b) Except as provided in par. (a) or, sub. (1m) (2), or (4) s. 968.625 (1m), a city. village, town, or county or other custodian of a seized dangerous weapon or ammunition, if the dangerous weapon or ammunition is not required for evidence or use in further investigation and has not been disposed of pursuant to a court order at the completion of a criminal action or proceeding, shall make reasonable efforts to notify all persons who have or may have an authorized rightful interest in the dangerous weapon or ammunition of the application requirements under sub. s. 968.625 (1). If, within 30 days after the notice, an application under sub. s. 968.625 (1) is not made and the seized dangerous weapon or ammunition is not returned by the officer under sub. s. 968.625 (2), the city, village, town, or county or other custodian may retain the dangerous weapon or ammunition and authorize its use by a law enforcement agency, except that a dangerous weapon used in the commission of a homicide or a handgun, as defined in s. 175.35 (1) (b), may not be retained. If a dangerous weapon other than a firearm is not so retained, the city, village, town, or county or other custodian shall safely dispose of the dangerous weapon or, if the dangerous weapon is a motor vehicle, as defined in s. 340.01 (35), sell the motor vehicle following the procedure under s. 973.075 (4). If a firearm or ammunition is not so retained, the city, village, town, or county or other custodian shall ship it to the state crime laboratories and it is then the property of the laboratories. A person designated by the department of justice may destroy any material for which the laboratories have no use or arrange for the exchange of material with other public

agencies. In lieu of destruction, shoulder weapons for which the laboratory has no use shall be turned over to the department of natural resources for sale and distribution of proceeds under s. 29.934 or for use under s. 29.938.

(2) Any property seized, other than property covered under s. 968.205 968.645, that poses a danger to life or other property in storage, transportation, or use and that is not required for evidence or further investigation shall be safely disposed of upon command of the person in whose custody they are committed. The city, village, town, or county shall by ordinance or resolution establish disposal procedures. Procedures may include provisions authorizing an attempt to return to the rightful owner substances which have a commercial value in normal business usage and do not pose an immediate threat to life or property. If enacted, any such provision shall include a presumption that if the substance appears to be or is reported stolen an attempt will be made to return the substance to the rightful owner.

SECTION 461. 968.205 of the statutes is renumbered 968.645, and 968.645 (1) (a) and (b), (2), (2m), (3), (4) and (5), as renumbered, are amended to read:

968.645 (1) (a) "Custody" means actual custody of a person under a sentence of imprisonment, custody of a probationer, parolee, or person on extended supervision by the department of corrections, actual or constructive custody of a person pursuant to a dispositional order under ch. 938, supervision of a person, whether in institutional care or on conditional release, pursuant to a commitment order under s. 971.17 subch. III of ch. 975, and supervision of a person under ch. 980, whether in detention before trial or while in institutional care or on supervised release pursuant to a commitment order.

(b) "Discharge date" means the date on which a person is released or discharged from custody that resulted from a criminal action, a delinquency proceeding under

- ch. 938, or a commitment proceeding under s. 971.17 subch. III of ch. 975 or ch. 980 or, if the person is serving consecutive sentences of imprisonment, the date on which the person is released or discharged from custody under all of the sentences.
- (2) Except as provided in sub. (3), if physical evidence that is in the possession of a law enforcement agency includes possesses any biological material that was collected in connection with a criminal investigation that resulted in a criminal conviction, delinquency adjudication, or commitment under s. 971.17 subch. III of ch. 975 or s. 980.06 and the biological material is from a victim of the offense that was the subject of the criminal investigation or may reasonably be used to incriminate or exculpate any person for the offense, the law enforcement agency shall preserve the physical evidence biological material until every person in custody as a result of the conviction, adjudication, or commitment has reached his or her discharge date.
- (2m) A law enforcement agency shall retain evidence biological material to which sub. (2) applies in an amount and manner sufficient to develop a deoxyribonucleic acid profile, as defined in s. 939.74 (2d) (a), from the biological material contained in or included on the evidence it.
- (3) Subject to sub. (5), a law enforcement agency may destroy evidence that includes biological material before the expiration of the time period specified in sub. (2) if all of the following apply:
- (a) The law enforcement agency sends a notice of its intent to destroy the evidence biological material to all persons who remain in custody as a result of the criminal conviction, delinquency adjudication, or commitment, and to either the attorney of record for each person in custody or the state public defender.
- (b) No person who is notified under par. (a) does either of the following within 90 days after the date on which the person received receives the notice:

1	1. Files a motion for testing of the evidence biological material under s. 974.07
2	(2).
3	2. Submits a written request for retention of the evidence to preserve the
4	biological material to the law enforcement agency or district attorney.
5	(c) No other provision of federal or state law requires the law enforcement
6	agency to retain the evidence preserve the biological material.
7	(4) A notice provided under sub. (3) (a) shall clearly inform the recipient that
8	the evidence biological material will be destroyed unless, within 90 days after the
9	date on which the person receives the notice, either a motion for testing of the
10	evidence biological material is filed under s. 974.07 (2) or a written request for
11	retention of the evidence to preserve the biological material is submitted to the law
12	enforcement agency.
13	(5) If, after providing notice under sub. (3) (a) of its intent to destroy evidence
14	biological material, a law enforcement agency receives a written request for
15	retention of the evidence to preserve the biological material, the law enforcement
16	agency shall retain the evidence preserve the biological material until the discharge
17	date of the person who made the request or on whose behalf the request was made,
18	$subject\ to\ a\ court\ order\ is sued\ under\ s.\ 974.07\ (7), (9)\ (a), or\ (10)\ (a)\ 5., unless\ the\ court$
19	orders destruction or transfer of the evidence biological material under s. 974.07 (9)
20	(b) or (10) (a) 5.
	****Note: This section reconciles -0224/P2 and -4635/P1.
21	SECTION 462. 968.21 of the statutes is renumbered 968.465 (4) and amended
22	to read:

968.465 (4) SEARCH WARRANT; SECRECY. A jedge issuing a search warrant shall be issued do so with all practicable secrecy, and the complaint, affidavit or testimony

PJH& NOTE: Should s. 968.375 (12) be amended SEC

upon which it is based shall not be filed with the clerk or made public in any way until

2 the search warrant is executed.

- **Section 463.** 968.22 of the statutes is renumbered 968.515.
- 4 Section 464. 968.23 of the statutes is renumbered 968.525.
- **Section 465.** 968.24 of the statutes is renumbered 968.555.
- SECTION 466. 968.25 of the statutes is renumbered 968.565 and amended to read:

968.565 Search during temporary questioning. When a law enforcement officer has stopped a person for temporary questioning pursuant to under s. 968.24 968.555 and reasonably suspects that he or she the law enforcement officer or another individual is in danger of physical injury, the law enforcement officer may search such the person for weapons or any instrument or, article, or substance readily capable of causing physical injury and of a sort not ordinarily carried in public places by law abiding persons. If the law enforcement officer finds such a weapon or instrument, or any other property possession of which the law enforcement officer reasonably believes may constitute the commission of a crime, or which may constitute a threat to his or her the safety of the law enforcement officer, the law enforcement officer may take it and keep it until the completion of the questioning, at which time the law enforcement officer shall either return it, if lawfully possessed, or arrest the person so questioned.

SECTION 467. 968.255 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 968.585 (title).

SECTION 468. 968.255 (1) of the statutes is renumbered 968.585 (1), and 968.585 (1) (a) 3. and 4. and (b), as renumbered, are amended to read:

968.585 (1) (a) 3. Taken into custody under s. 938.19 and there are reasonable
grounds to believe the juvenile has committed an act which if committed by an adult
would be covered a misdemeanor under subd. 1. or 2. or a felony.
4. Arrested for any misdemeanor not specified in subd. 2., any other violation
of state law punishable by forfeiture, or any local ordinance, if there is probable cause
to believe the person is concealing a weapon or a thing which may constitute evidence
of the offense for which he or she is detained.
(b) "Strip search" means a search in which a detained person's genitals, pubic
area, buttock, or anus, or a detained female person's breast, is uncovered and either
is exposed to view or is touched by a person conducting the search.
SECTION 469. 968.255 (2) (intro.) of the statutes is renumbered 968.585 (2)
(intro.) and amended to read:
968.585 (2) (intro.) No person may be the subject of another to a strip search
unless he or she is a detained person and if all of the following apply:
Section 470. $968.255(2)(a)$ of the statutes is renumbered $968.585(2)(ar)$ and
amended to read:
968.585 (2) (ar) The person conducting the search is of the same sex as the
person detained, unless the search is a body cavity search conducted that is not
<u>prohibited</u> under sub. (3);.
SECTION 471. 968.255 (2) (b), (c), (d) and (e) of the statutes are renumbered
968.585 (2) (b), (c), (d) and (e) and amended to read:
968.585 (2) (b) The detained person is not exposed to the view of any person
whose presence is not reasonably needed for conducting the search;.

(c) The search is not reproduced through a visual or sound recording;

(d) A person conducting the search has obtained the prior written permission
authorization of the chief, or sheriff or law enforcement administrator of the
jurisdiction where the person is detained, or his or her designee, unless there is
probable cause to believe that the detained person is concealing a weapon; and.
(e) A The person conducting the search prepares a report identifying the
person detained, all persons conducting the search, the time, date, and place of the
search, and the written authorization required by par. (d), and provides a copy of the
report to the person detained.
SECTION 472. 968.255 (3) of the statutes is renumbered 968.585 (3) and
amended to read:
968.585 (3) No person other than a physician, physician assistant, or
registered nurse licensed to practice in this state may conduct a body cavity search.
SECTION 473. 968.255 (4) of the statutes is renumbered 946.77 and amended
to read:
946.77 Improper search of a detained person. A person who Whoever
intentionally violates this section may be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
not more than 90 days or both s. 968.585 if the person who is subject to the search
is a detained person is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.
SECTION 474. 968.255 (5) of the statutes is renumbered 968.585 (5).
SECTION 475. 968.255 (6) of the statutes is renumbered 968.585 (6) and
amended to read:
968.585 (6) A law enforcement agency, as defined in s. 165.83 (1) (b), may
promulgate rules concerning strip searches which at least that, at a minimum, meet
the minimum requirements of this section.

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persons with a physical disability.

1	SECTION 476. 968.255 (7) of the statutes is renumbered 968.585 (7) and
2	amended to read:
3	968.585 (7) This section does not apply to a search of any person who meets any
4	of the following criteria:
5	(a) Is The person is serving a sentence, pursuant to a conviction, in a jail, state
6	prison, or house of correction.
7	(b) Is The person is placed in or transferred to a juvenile correctional facility,
8	as defined in s. 938.02 (10p), or a secured residential care center for children and
9	youth, as defined in s. 938.02 (15g).
0	(c) Is The person is committed, transferred, or admitted under ch. 975, 2009
11	stats., or ch. 51, 971 or 975.
12	(d) Is The person is confined as a condition of probation under s. 973.09 (4).
13	SECTION 477. 968.256 of the statutes is renumbered 968.59 and amended to
14	read:
15	968.59 Search of physically disabled person persons with a physical
16	disability. (1) In this section, "physically disabled person with a physical disability"
17	means a person who requires an assistive device for mobility, including, but not
18	limited to, a wheelchair, brace, crutch, or artificial limb.
19	(2) A search of a physically disabled person with a physical disability shall be
20	conducted in a careful manner. If a search of a physically disabled person with a
21	physical disability requires the removal of an assistive device or involves a person
22	lacking sensation in some portion of his or her body, the search shall be conducted
23	with extreme care by a person who has had training in handling physically disabled

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SECTION 478. 968.26 of the statutes is renumbered 968.105, and 968.105 (3), as renumbered, is amended to read:

968.105 (3) The extent to which the judge may proceed in an examination under sub. (1) or (2) is within the judge's discretion. The examination may be adjourned and may shall be secret unless the judge orders otherwise. Unless the judge orders the proceeding not to be secret, the record and the testimony taken is not open to public inspection. The record and testimony taken is open to inspection by the district attorney, and, if a criminal prosecution follows, it is subject to discovery under s. 971.43 (2) (br). Any witness examined under this section may have counsel present at the examination but the counsel shall not be allowed to examine his or her client, cross-examine other witnesses, or argue before the judge. Subject to s. 971.23, if the proceeding is secret, the record of the proceeding and the testimony taken shall not be open to inspection by anyone except the district attorney unless it is used by the prosecution at the preliminary hearing or the trial of the accused and then only to the extent that it is so used. A court, on the motion of a district attorney, may compel a person to testify or produce evidence under s. 972.08 967.17 (1). The person is immune from prosecution as provided in s. 972.08 967.17 (1), subject to the restrictions under s. 972.085 967.18.



****NOTE: This section reconciles -0012/P2, -0228/P2, and -3257/P2.

SECTION 479. 968.265 of the statutes is renumbered 968.595.

SECTION 480. 968.27 (intro.) of the statutes is renumbered 968.305 (intro.) and amended to read:

968.305 Definitions. (intro.) In ss. 968.28 to 968.375 this subchapter:

SECTION 481. $968.27\,(1)$ of the statutes is renumbered $968.305\,(1)$ and amended to read:

1	968.305 (1) "Aggrieved person" means a person who was a party to any
2	intercepted wire, electronic, or oral communication or a person against whom the
3	interception was directed.
4	Section 482. 968.27 (2) of the statutes is renumbered 968.305 (2).
5	SECTION 483. 968.27 (3) of the statutes is renumbered 968.305 (3) and amended
6	to read:
7	968.305 (3) "Contents" when used with respect to any wire, electronic, or oral
8	communication, includes any information concerning the substance, purport, or
9	meaning of that communication.
10	Section 484. $968.27(4)$ of the statutes is renumbered $968.305(4)$, and 968.305
11	(4) (intro.), as renumbered, is amended to read:
12	968.305 (4) (intro.) "Electronic communication" means any transfer of signs,
13	signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature wholly or
14	partially transmitted by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic, or
15	photooptical system. "Electronic communication" does not include any of the
16	following:
17	Section 485. 968.27 (5) of the statutes is renumbered 968.305 (5).
18	Section 486. 968.27 (6) of the statutes is renumbered 968.305 (6) and amended
19	to read:
20	968.305 (6) "Electronic communications system" means any wire, radio,
21	electromagnetic, photooptical, or photoelectronic facilities for the transmission of
22	electronic communications, and any computer facilities or related electronic
23	equipment for the electronic storage of those communications.
24	Section 487. $968.27(7)$ of the statutes is renumbered $968.305(7)$, and 968.305
25	(7) (intro.) and (a) (intro.) and 1., as renumbered, are amended to read:

968.305 (7) (intro.) "Electronic, mechanical, or other device" means any device
or apparatus which can be used to intercept a wire, electronic, or oral communication
other than one of the following:
(a) (intro.) Any telephone or telegraph instrument, equipment, or facilities, or
any component thereof, which is of a telephone or telegraph instrument, equipment
or facilities, that is any of the following:
1. Furnished to the subscriber or user by a provider of electronic or wire
communication service in the ordinary course of its business and being used by the
subscriber or user in the ordinary course of its business or furnished by the
subscriber or user for connection to the facilities of the service and used in the
ordinary course of its business; or.
SECTION 488. 968.27 (8) of the statutes is renumbered 968.305 (8).
Section 489. $968.27(9)$ of the statutes is renumbered $968.305(9)$ and amended
to read:
968.305 (9) "Intercept" means the aural or other acquisition of the contents of
any wire, electronic, or oral communication through the use of any electronic
mechanical, or other device.
SECTION 490. 968.27 (10) of the statutes is renumbered 968.305 (10) and
amended to read:
968.305 (10) "Investigative or law enforcement officer" means any officer of
this state or political subdivision thereof, who is empowered by the laws of this state
to conduct investigations of or to make arrests for offenses enumerated in ss. 968.28
968.315 to 968.37 968.405, and any attorney authorized by law to prosecute or

1	SECTION 491. 968.27 (11) of the statutes is renumbered 968.305 (11) and
2	amended to read:
3	968.305 (11) "Judge" means the judge sitting at the time an application is made
4	under s. 968.30 968.335 or his or her successor.
5	Section 492. 968.27 (12) and (13) of the statutes are renumbered 968.305 (12)
6	and (13).
7	Section 493. 968.27 (14) of the statutes is renumbered 968.305 (14).
8	SECTION 494. 968.27 (14g) of the statutes is renumbered 968.305 (14g).
9	SECTION 495. 968.27 (15) of the statutes is renumbered 968.305 (15).
10	SECTION 496. 968.27 (16) (intro.), (a) and (b) of the statutes are consolidated,
11	renumbered 968.305 (16) and amended to read:
12	968.305 (16) "User" means any person who or entity that: (a) Uses uses an
13	electronic communication service; and (b) Is duly \underline{is} authorized by the provider of the
14	service to engage in that use.
15	SECTION 497. 968.27 (17) of the statutes is renumbered 968.305 (17).
16	SECTION 498. 968.28 of the statutes is renumbered 968.315 and amended to
17	read:
18	968.315 Application for court order to intercept communications. The
19	attorney general together with the district attorney of any county may approve a
20	request of an investigative or law enforcement officer to apply to the chief judge of
21	the judicial administrative district for the county where the interception is to take
22	place for an order authorizing or approving the interception of wire, electronic, or
23	oral communications. The chief judge may under s. 968.30 968.335 grant an order
24	authorizing or approving the interception of wire, electronic, or oral communications
25	by investigative or law enforcement officers having responsibility for the

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investigation of the offense for which the application is made. The authorization shall be permitted only if the interception may provide or has provided evidence of the commission of the offense of homicide, felony murder, kidnapping, commercial gambling, bribery, extortion, dealing in controlled substances or controlled substance analogs, a computer crime that is a felony under s. 943.70, or any conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing offenses.

SECTION 499. 968.29 of the statutes is renumbered 968.325 and amended to read:

968.325 Authorization for disclosure and use of intercepted wire, electronic, or oral communications. (1) Any investigative or law enforcement officer who, by any means authorized by ss. 968.28 968.315 to 968.37 968.405 or 18 USC 2510 to 2520, has obtained knowledge of the contents of any wire, electronic, or oral communication, or evidence derived therefrom, may disclose the contents to another investigative or law enforcement officer only to the extent that the disclosure is appropriate to the proper performance of the official duties of the officer making or receiving the disclosure.

- (2) Any investigative or law enforcement officer who, by any means authorized by ss. 968.28 968.315 to 968.37 968.405 or 18 USC 2510 to 2520, has obtained knowledge of the contents of any wire, electronic, or oral communication or evidence derived therefrom may use the contents only to the extent the use is appropriate to the proper performance of the officer's official duties.
- (3) (a) Any person who has received, by any means authorized by ss. 968.28 968.315 to 968.37 968.405 or 18 USC 2510 to 2520 or by a like statute of any other state, any information concerning a wire, electronic, or oral communication or evidence derived therefrom intercepted in accordance with ss. 968.28 968.315 to

- 968.37 968.405, may disclose the contents of that communication or that derivative evidence only while giving testimony under oath or affirmation in any proceeding in any court or before any magistrate or grand jury in this state, or in any court of the United States or of any state, or in any federal or state grand jury proceeding.
- (b) In addition to the disclosure provisions of par. (a), any person who has received, in the manner described under s. 968.31 968.345 (2) (b), any information concerning a wire, electronic, or oral communication or evidence derived therefrom, may disclose the contents of that communication or that derivative evidence while giving testimony under oath or affirmation in any proceeding described in par. (a) in which a person is accused of any act constituting a felony, and only if the party who consented to the interception is available to testify at the proceeding or if another witness is available to authenticate the recording.
- (4) No otherwise privileged wire, electronic, or oral communication intercepted in accordance with, or in violation of, ss. 968.28 968.315 to 968.37 968.405 or 18 USC 2510 to 2520, may lose its privileged character.
- (5) When an investigative or law enforcement officer, while engaged in intercepting wire, electronic, or oral communications in the manner authorized, intercepts wire, electronic, or oral communications relating to offenses other than those specified in the order of authorization or approval, the contents thereof, and evidence derived therefrom, may be disclosed or used as provided in subs. (1) and (2). The contents and any evidence derived therefrom may be used under sub. (3) when authorized or approved by the judge who acted on the original application where the judge finds on subsequent application, made as soon as practicable but no later than 48 hours, that the contents were otherwise intercepted in accordance with ss. 968.28 968.315 to 968.37 968.405 or 18 USC 2510 to 2520 or by a like statute.

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1	SECTION 500. 968.30 of the statutes is renumbered 968.335, and 968.335 (title),
$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \end{pmatrix}$	(1) (intro.), (b) (intro.), 1., 2. and 3. and (e), (3) (intro.), (a), (b) and (d), (4) (intro.), (a),
3	(b), (c) and (d), (5), (6), (7) (a) and (b), (8), (9) and (10), as renumbered, are amended

to read:

968.335 (title) Procedure for interception of wire, electronic, or oral communications. (1) (intro.) Each application for an order authorizing or approving the interception of a wire, electronic, or oral communication shall be made in writing upon oath or affirmation to the court and shall state the applicant's authority to make the application and may be upon personal knowledge or information and belief. Each application shall include the following information:

- (b) (intro.) A full and complete statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant, to justify the applicant's belief that an order should be issued, including all of the following:
- 1. Details of the particular offense that has been, is being, or is about to be committed:
- 2. A particular description of the nature and location of the facilities from which or the place where the communication is to be intercepted.
- 3. A particular description of the type of communications sought to be intercepted; and.
- (e) A full and complete statement of the facts concerning all previous applications known to the individual authorizing and making the application, made to any court for authorization to intercept, or for approval of interceptions of, wire, electronic, or oral communications involving any of the same persons, facilities, or places specified in the application, and the action taken by the court on each such application; and.

1	(3) (intro.) Upon the application the court may enter an ex parte order, as
2	requested or as modified, authorizing or approving interception of wire, electronic,
3	or oral communications, if the court determines on the basis of the facts submitted
4	by the applicant that all of the following exist:
5	(a) There is probable cause for belief that an individual is committing, has
6	committed, or is about to commit a particular offense enumerated in s. 968.28
7	<u>968.315</u> .
(8)	(b) There is probable cause for belief that particular communications
(9)	concerning that the offense under par. (a) will be obtained through such interception.
10	(d) There is probable cause for belief that the facilities from which, or the place
11	where, the wire, electronic, or oral communications are to be intercepted are being
(12)	used, or are about to be used, in connection with the commission of the offense under
(13)	par. (a), or are leased to, listed in the name of, or commonly used by the person.
14	(4) (intro.) Each order authorizing or approving the interception of any wire,
. 15	electronic, or oral communication shall specify all of the following:
16	(a) The identity of the person, if known, whose communications are to be
17	intercepted;
18	(b) The nature and location of the communications facilities which, or the place
19	where authority to intercept is granted and the means by which such interceptions
20	shall be made; <u>.</u>
21	(c) A particular description of the type of communication sought to be
22	intercepted and a statement of the particular offense to which it relates;
23	(d) The identity of the agency authorized to intercept the communications and

of the person authorizing the application; and.

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- No order entered under this section may authorize or approve the **(5)** interception of any wire, electronic, or oral communication for any period longer than is necessary to achieve the objective of the authorization, nor in any event longer than 30 days. The 30-day period begins on the earlier of the day on which the investigative or law enforcement officer first begins to conduct an interception under the order or 10 days after the order is entered. Extensions of an order may be granted, but only upon application for an extension made in accordance with sub. (1) and the court making the findings required by sub. (3). The period of extension shall be no longer than the authorizing judge deems necessary to achieve the purposes for which it was granted and in no event be for longer than 30 days. Every order and extension thereof shall contain a provision that the authorization to intercept shall be executed as soon as practicable, shall be conducted in such a way as to minimize the interception of communications not otherwise subject to interception under this chapter, and must terminate upon attainment of the authorized objective, or in any event in 30 days. In the event the intercepted communication is in a code or foreign language, and an expert in that foreign language or code is not reasonably available during the interception period, minimization may be accomplished as soon as practicable after the interception.
- (6) Whenever an order authorizing interception is entered pursuant to ss. 968.28 968.315 to 968.33 968.365, the order may require reports to be made to the court which issued the order showing what progress has been made toward achievement of the authorized objective and the need for continued interception. Such reports shall be made at such intervals as the court requires.
- (7) (a) The contents of any wire, electronic, or oral communication intercepted by any means authorized by ss. 968.28 968.315 to 968.37 968.405 shall, if possible,

be recorded on tape or wire or other comparable device. The recording of the contents of any wire, electronic, or oral communication under this subsection shall be done in such way as will protect the recording from editing or other alterations. Immediately upon the expiration of the period of the order or extensions thereof all such recordings and records of an intercepted wire, electronic, or oral communication shall be filed with the court issuing the order and the court shall order the same to be sealed. Custody of the recordings and records shall be wherever the judge handling the application shall order. They shall not be destroyed except upon an order of the issuing or denying judge and in any event shall be properly kept and preserved for 10 years. Duplicate recordings and other records may be made for use or disclosure pursuant to the provisions for investigations under s. 968.29 968.325 (1) and (2). The presence of the seal provided for by this subsection, or a satisfactory explanation for the absence thereof, shall be a prerequisite for the use or disclosure of the contents of any wire, electronic, or oral communication or evidence derived therefrom under s. 968.29 968.325 (3).

- (b) Applications made and orders granted under ss. 968.28 968.315 to 968.33 968.365 together with all other papers and records in connection therewith shall be ordered sealed by the court. Custody of the applications, orders, and other papers and records shall be wherever the judge shall order. Such applications and, orders, and other papers and records shall be disclosed only upon a showing of good cause before the judge and shall not be destroyed except on order of the issuing or denying judge, and in any event shall be kept for 10 years.
- (8) The contents of any intercepted wire, electronic, or oral communication or evidence derived therefrom shall not be received in evidence or otherwise disclosed in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding in any court of this state unless each party,

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not less than 10 days before the trial, hearing, or proceeding, has been furnished with a copy of the court order, and accompanying application, under which the interception was authorized or approved. This 10-day period may be waived by the judge if he or she finds that it was not possible to furnish the party with the above information 10 days before the trial, hearing, or proceeding and that the party will not be prejudiced by the delay in receiving the information.

- (9) (a) Any aggrieved person in any trial, hearing, or proceeding in or before any court, department, officer, agency, regulatory body, or other authority of this state, or a political subdivision thereof, may move before the trial court or the court granting the original warrant to suppress the contents of any intercepted wire, electronic, or oral communication, or evidence derived therefrom, on the grounds that the communication was unlawfully intercepted; the order of authorization or approval under which it was intercepted is insufficient on its face; or the interception was not made in conformity with the order of authorization or approval. The motion shall be made before the trial, hearing, or proceeding unless there was no opportunity to make the motion or the person was not aware of the grounds of the motion. If the motion is granted, the contents of the intercepted wire, electronic, or oral communication, or evidence derived therefrom, shall be treated as having been obtained in violation of ss. 968.28 968.315 to 968.37 968.405. The judge may, upon the filing of the motion by the aggrieved person, make available to the aggrieved person or his or her counsel for inspection such portions of the intercepted communication or evidence derived therefrom as the judge determines to be in the interest of justice.
- (b) In addition to any other right to appeal, the state shall have the right to appeal from any of the following:

1. From an An order granting a motion to suppress made under par. (a) if the
attorney general or district attorney certifies to the judge or other official granting
such motion that the appeal is not entered for purposes of delay and shall be
diligently prosecuted as in the case of other interlocutory appeals or under such rules
as the supreme court adopts; or.
2. From an An order denying an application for an order of authorization or
approval, and such an appeal shall be ex parte and shall be in camera in preference
to all other pending appeals in accordance with rules promulgated by the supreme
court.
(10) Nothing in ss. 968.28 968.315 to 968.375 968.405 shall be construed to
allow the interception of any wire, electronic, or oral communication between an
attorney and a client.
SECTION 501. Subchapter IV (title) of chapter 968 [precedes 968.305] of the
statutes is created to read:
CHAPTER 968
SUBCHAPTER IV
INTERCEPTION OF ELECTRONIC
COMMUNICATION
SECTION 502. 968.31 of the statutes is renumbered 968.345, and 968.345 (title),
(1), (2) (intro.), (a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (i) and (j), (2m) (intro.), (a) and (b) and (3), as
renumbered, are amended to read:
968.345 (title) Interception and disclosure of wire, electronic, or oral
communications prohibited. (1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in ss.
196.63 or 968.28 968.315 to 968.30 968.335, whoever commits any of the following

acts enumerated in this section is guilty of a Class H felony:

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- (a) Intentionally intercepts, attempts to intercept, or procures any other person to intercept or attempt to intercept, any wire, electronic, or oral communication.
- (b) Intentionally uses, attempts to use, or procures any other person to use or attempt to use any electronic, mechanical, or other device to intercept any oral communication.
- (c) Discloses, or attempts to disclose, to any other person the contents of any wire, electronic, or oral communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire, electronic, or oral communication in violation of this section subsection or under circumstances constituting violation of this section subsection.
- (d) Uses, or attempts to use, the contents of any wire, electronic, or oral communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire, electronic, or oral communication in violation of this section subsection or under circumstances constituting violation of this section subsection.
- (e) Intentionally discloses the contents of any oral, electronic, or wire communication obtained by authority of ss. 968.28, 968.29 968.315, 968.325, and 968.30 968.335, except as therein provided.
- (f) Intentionally alters any wire, electronic, or oral communication intercepted on tape, wire, or other device.
 - (2) (intro.) It is not unlawful under ss. $968.28 ext{ } 968.315$ to $968.37 ext{ } 968.405$:
- (a) For an operator of a switchboard, or an officer, employee, or agent of any provider of a wire or electronic communication service, whose facilities are used in the transmission of a wire or electronic communication to intercept, disclose, or use that communication in the normal course of his or her employment while engaged

- in any activity which is a necessary incident to the rendition of his or her service or to the protection of the rights or property of the provider of that service, except that a provider of a wire or electronic communication service shall not utilize service observing or random monitoring except for mechanical or service quality control checks.
- (b) For a person acting under color of law to intercept a wire, electronic, or oral communication, where the person is a party to the communication or one of the parties to the communication has given prior consent to the interception.
- (c) For a person not acting under color of law to intercept a wire, electronic, or oral communication where the person is a party to the communication or where one of the parties to the communication has given prior consent to the interception unless the communication is intercepted for the purpose of committing any criminal or tortious act in violation of the constitution or laws of the United States or of any state or for the purpose of committing any other injurious act.
- (e) For any person to intercept any radio communication that is transmitted by any of the following:
- 1. By any Any station for the use of the general public, or that relates to ships, aircraft, vehicles, or persons in distress;
- 2. By any Any governmental, law enforcement, civil defense, private land mobile, or public safety communications system, including police and fire, readily accessible to the general public.
- 3. By a A station operating on an authorized frequency within the bands allocated to the amateur, citizens band, or general mobile radio services; or.
 - 4. By any Any marine or aeronautical communications system.
 - (f) For any person to engage in any conduct that is any of the following:

1	1. Is prohibited Prohibited by section 633 of the communications act of 1934;
2	or .
3	2. Is excepted Excepted from the application of section 705 (a) of the
4	communications act of 1934 by section 705 (b) of that act.
5	(i) To use a pen register or a trap and trace device as authorized under ss. 968.34
6	968.376 to 968.37; or 968.405.
7	(j) For a provider of electronic communication service to record the fact that a
8	wire or electronic communication was initiated or completed in order to protect the
9	provider, another provider furnishing service toward the completion of the wire or
10	electronic communication, or a user of that service, from fraudulent, unlawful, or
11	abusive use of the service.
12	(2m) (intro.) Any person whose wire, electronic, or oral communication is
13	intercepted, disclosed, or used in violation of ss. 968.28 968.315 to 968.37 968.405
14	shall have a civil cause of action against any person who intercepts, discloses, or uses,
15	or procures any other person to intercept, disclose, or use, the communication, and
16	shall be entitled to recover from any such person all of the following:
17	(a) Actual damages, but not less than liquidated damages computed at the rate
18	of \$100 a day for each day of violation or \$1,000, whichever is higher;
19	(b) Punitive damages; and.
20	(3) Good faith reliance on a court order or on s. 968.30 968.335 (7) shall
21	constitute a complete defense to any civil or criminal action brought under ss. 968.28
22	968.315 to 968.37 968.405.
23	SECTION 503. 968.32 of the statutes is renumbered 968.355 and amended to
24	read:

1	968.355 Forfeiture of contraband devices. Any electronic, mechanical, or
2	other intercepting device used in violation of s. 968.31 968.345 (1) may be seized as
3	contraband by any peace officer and forfeited to this state in an action by the
4	department of justice under ch. 778.
5	SECTION 504. 968.33 of the statutes is renumbered 968.365.
6	SECTION 505. 968.34 of the statutes is renumbered 968.376, and 968.376 (1)
7	and (2), as renumbered, are amended to read:
8	968.376 (1) Except as provided in this section, no person may install or use a
9	pen register or a trap and trace device without first obtaining a court order under s.
10	968.36 968.395 or 18 USC 3123 or 50 USC 1801 to 1811.
11	(2) The prohibition of sub. (1) does not apply with respect to the use of a pen
12	register or a trap and trace device by a provider of electronic or wire communication
13	service if any of the following applies:
14	(a) Relating The use relates to the operation, maintenance, and testing of a wire
15	or electronic communication service or to the protection of the rights or property of
16	the provider, or to the protection of users of that service from abuse of service or
17	unlawful use of service;.
18	(b) To The use is to record the fact that a wire or electronic communication was
19	initiated or completed in order to protect the provider, another provider furnishing
20	service toward the completion of the wire communication, or a user of that service,

(c) Where the The consent of the user of that service has been obtained.

from fraudulent, unlawful, or abusive use of service; or.



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****Note: 2009 Wisconsin Act 349 created s. 968.375. I renumbered s. 968.34 to be 968.376 (in previous versions it was renumbered to be 968.375). Where would you like s. 968.375, as created by 2009 Wisconsin Act 349, to appear in the reorganized statutes?



1	SECTION 506. 968.35 of the statutes is renumbered 968.385, and 968.385 (1)
2	as renumbered, is amended to read:
3	968.385 (1) The attorney general or a district attorney may make application
4	for an order or an extension of an order under s. 968.36 968.395 authorizing or
5	approving the installation and use of a pen register or a trap and trace device, in
6	writing under oath or equivalent affirmation, to a circuit court for the county where
7	the device is to be located.
8	SECTION 507. 968.36 of the statutes is renumbered 968.395, and 968.395 (1),
9	(2) (e), (4) and (5), as renumbered, are amended to read:
10	968.395 (1) Upon an application made under s. 968.35 968.385, the court shall
11	enter an ex parte order authorizing the installation and use of a pen register or a trap
12	and trace device within the jurisdiction of the court if the court finds that the
13	applicant has certified to the court that the information likely to be obtained by the
14	installation and use is relevant to an ongoing criminal investigation.
15	(2) (e) Direct, upon the request of the applicant, the furnishing of information,
16	facilities and technical assistance necessary to accomplish the installation of the pen
17	register or trap and trace device under s. 968.37 968.405.
18	(4) Extensions of the order may be granted, but only upon an application for
19	an order under s. 968.35 968.385 and upon the judicial finding required by sub. (1).
20	The period of extension shall be for a period not to exceed 60 days.
21	(5) An order authorizing or approving the installation and use of a pen register
22	or a trap and trace device shall direct that all of the following:
23	(a) The That the order be sealed until otherwise ordered by the court; and.
24	(b) The That the person owning or leasing the line to which the pen register or
25	a trap and trace device is attached, or who has been ordered by the court to provide

assistance to the applicant, not disclose the existence of the pen register or trap and trace device or the existence of the investigation to the listed subscriber, or to any other person, unless or until otherwise ordered by the court.

SECTION 508. 968.37 of the statutes is renumbered 968.405, and 968.405 (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5), as renumbered, are amended to read:

968.405 (1) Upon the request of the attorney general, a district attorney, or an officer of a law enforcement agency authorized to install and use a pen register under ss. 968.28 968.315 to 968.37 968.405, a provider of wire or electronic communication service, landlord, custodian, or other person shall furnish the investigative or law enforcement officer forthwith all information, facilities, and technical assistance necessary to accomplish the installation of the pen register unobtrusively and with a minimum of interference with the services that the person so ordered by the court accords the party with respect to whom the installation and use is to take place, if the assistance is directed by a court order under s. 968.36 968.395 (5) (b).

(2) Upon the request of the attorney general, a district attorney, or an officer of a law enforcement agency authorized to receive the results of a trap and trace device under ss. 968.28 968.315 to 968.37 968.405, a provider of a wire or electronic communication service, landlord, custodian, or other person shall install the device forthwith immediately on the appropriate line and shall furnish the investigative or law enforcement officer all additional information, facilities, and technical assistance including installation and operation of the device unobtrusively and with a minimum of interference with the services that the person so ordered by the court accords the party with respect to whom the installation and use is to take place, if the installation and assistance is directed by a court order under s. 968.36 968.395 (5) (b). Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the results of the trap and trace device

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to (c):

1	shall be furnished to the officer of a law enforcement agency, designated by the court,
2	at reasonable intervals during regular business hours for the duration of the order.
3	(3) A provider of a wire or electronic communication service, landlord,
4	custodian, or other person who furnishes facilities or technical assistance under this
5	section shall be reasonably compensated for the reasonable expenses incurred in
6	providing the facilities and assistance.
7	(4) No cause of action may lie in any court against any provider of a wire or
8	electronic communication service, its officers, employees, or agents or other specified
9	persons for providing information, facilities, or assistance in accordance with the
10	terms of a court order under s. 968.36 968.395.
11	(5) A good faith reliance on a court order, a legislative authorization, or a
12	statutory authorization is a complete defense against any civil or criminal action
13	brought under ss. 968.28 968.315 to 968.37 968.405.
14)	SECTION 509. 968.375 of the statutes is renumbered 9xx.xx.
	****NOTE: See the NOTE following Section 505.
15	SECTION 510. 968.38 of the statutes is renumbered 968.725, and 968.725 (2)
16	(intro.), (2m) (intro.), (3) (d), (4) (intro.) and (5) (intro.), as renumbered, are amended
17	to read:
18	968.725 (2) (intro.) In a criminal action under s. 940.225, 948.02, 948.025,
19	948.05, 948.06, 948.085, or 948.095, if all of the following apply, the district attorney
20	shall apply to the circuit court for his or her county to order the defendant to submit
21	to an HIV test and to a test or a series of tests to detect the presence of a sexually
22	transmitted disease, each of which tests shall be administered by a health care

professional, and to disclose the results of the test or tests as specified in sub. (4) (a)

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(2m) (intro.) In a criminal action under s. 946.43 (2m), the district attorney
shall apply to the circuit court for his or her county for an order requiring the
defendant to submit to a test or a series of tests administered by a health care
professional to detect the presence of communicable diseases and to disclose the
results of the test or tests as specified in sub. (5) (a) to (c), if all of the following apply:

(3) (d) If the court has determined that the defendant is not competent to proceed under s. 971.14 (4) 975.34 and suspended the criminal proceedings, at any time after the determination that the defendant is not competent to proceed.

(4) (intro.) The court shall set a time for a hearing on the matter under sub. (2) during the preliminary examination, if sub. (3) (a) applies; after the defendant is bound over for trial and before a verdict is rendered, if sub. (3) (b) applies; after conviction or a finding of not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect, if sub. (3) (c) applies; or, subject to s. 971.13 975.30 (4), after the determination that the defendant is not competent, if sub. (3) (d) applies. The court shall give the district attorney and the defendant notice of the hearing at least 72 hours prior to the hearing. The defendant may have counsel at the hearing, and counsel may examine and cross-examine witnesses. If the court finds probable cause to believe that the victim or alleged victim has had contact with body fluid of the defendant that constitutes a significant exposure, the court shall order the defendant to submit to an HIV test and to a test or a series of tests to detect the presence of a sexually transmitted disease. The test shall be performed by a health care professional. The court shall require the health care professional who performs the test to disclose the test results to the defendant, to refrain from making the test results part of the defendant's permanent medical record, and to disclose the results of the test to any of the following: